
CWMBRAN URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and the

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the year ending

31st DECEMBER, 1963

**Council Offices,
Cwmbran, Mon.
Telephone: Cwmbran 3325**

**Hywel G. Jenkins,
M.B.B.S., D.P.H.,
*Medical Officer of Health***

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THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CWMBRAN

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year Ending 31st December, 1963

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CWMBRAN

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour, as Medical Officer of Health of your district, to submit the Annual Report for 1963. It is compiled according to the directions of the Ministry of Health and includes the Report of the Public Health Inspector.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

The Public Health Committee is a major Committee and is composed of all members of the Council.

Chairman of the Public Health Committee: Councillor T. P. Pearson.

Chairman of the Council: Councillor D. B. Richards, B.E.M.

Vice-Chairman of the Council: Councillor R. Sullivan.

Members:

Alderman W. E. Brown	Councillor D. G. Price
Councillor H. D. Bowden	Councillor O. J. Pruden
Councillor F. J. Gifford	Councillor D. J. Rex
Councillor C. J. Jackson	Councillor A. Sweeting
Councillor O. James	Councillor W. G. Thomas, J.P.
Councillor T. Lane	Councillor W. J. Waters
Councillor E. E. Moule	Councillor Mrs. B. Williams

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

The staff consisted of:—

- (a) The Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Hywel G. Jenkins, who is also Medical Officer of Health for the Caerleon Urban District Council and Medical Officer for the No. 8 Health Area of the County Council.
- (b) The Public Health Inspector—Mr. D. G. Vallis, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
- (c) Additional Public Health Inspector—Mr. K. H. D. Wilkins, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. (Commenced 1st September, 1963).
- (d) Typist/clerk (part time) Mrs. B. James.
- (e) The Rodent Operator—Mr. V. Pennells.
- (f) Pupil/Clerk—Miss J. Edwards (Commenced 17th April, 1963).

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The Urban District forms the major part of the new town and its residents, as do those of Croesycciliog and Llanyrafon, accept the changing character of the valley of the Avon Lwyd. Most people are employed either by local industries—Girling Limited, Guest Keen and Nettlefold, Saunders Valves and Alfa Laval, Weston's Biscuit Factory, the brick or pipe works—or by the British Nylon Spinners Limited, Pontypool and more recently by the Spencer Steel Works, Llanwern. A smaller section of the population finds employment at Newport. Within the district house building has been expedited to provide homes for employees of the Spencer works and this year the Fairwater neighbourhood, where approximately 20,000 people will live, began to move beyond the drawing board stage.

There are two main population groups, those living in Development Corporation accommodation and the older population or their descendents in Council Estates. These groups until recently were distinct if only differentiated by their weekly rents and the facilities available for entertainment and social welfare. Societies with premises are found in the older parts of the town. Most of the new cultural, entertainment and educational groups are based on the community colleges of the Monmouthshire County Council. No community rooms on a neighbourhood basis have been provided as in some other new towns by the Development Corporation. Contributions have been made by the Corporation and by the Council to the West Pontnewydd Community Association. The general

attitude of the population is that it is living in an area which should have the entertainment advantages of a large new town. One is left with the impression that more is needed.

The population as a whole is a young one. Parents spend most of their free time at home with their children. Some churches and one community college of the Monmouthshire County Council have baby care schemes to help parents to attend. There is a tendency for mothers to work to increase the family's standard of living and to relieve the boredom of being confined at home without friends. The effect of this trend on developing children and young adults remains to be seen.

The town centre is beginning to take shape. The opening of a number of multiple stores and shops has been welcomed by everyone. Central social facilities are awaited anxiously. It is hoped that the swimming bath, a central hall, major restaurants and a central hotel will make rapid progress.

The problems of the elderly are few when compared with established towns. Throughout the County there are a multiplicity of available services for elderly persons in need of help and yet, even in Cwmbran, all persons requiring help are not known. Neighbourliness and family ties are as important as blocks of flats for the elderly. Any building scheme should include smaller dwellings in which elderly persons may be able to live near their families in the future. A four bedroom house occupied by one person over 60 years of age is either an indication of an inhuman and overprosperous community or of poor planning.

Cwmbran is well endowed with playing fields. The central recreation grounds on both sides of the river are spacious. On these grounds at the one event of the year, the annual carnival, one is impressed by the number of young children. These grounds in the Urban District are little used. Children remain near home and the streets have become the recreation areas wherever there is a cul-de-sac. At Fairwater with pedestrian and with separate vehicular routes and play areas for children this practice should be unnecessary.

Generally, in Cwmbran, people appear happy about its changing character and welcome new developments with civic pride.

STATISTICS

Area (in acres)	5,850
Registrar General's estimate of resident population, mid-1963	24,290
Number of inhabited houses (end of year) according to rate books 1/12/63	7,149
Total rateable value 1/10/63	£747,758
Sum represented by penny rate.. .. .	£3,050

The Registrar General's mid-year estimate of the population of Cwmbran for 1963 was 24,290 an increment of 1,100 when compared with the mid-year estimate for 1962. There were 586 live births and 188 deaths, so that the natural increase of the population was 398.

The Registrar General's comparability factors used for the calculation of local adjusted rates are 0.86 for births and 1.65 for deaths.

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	288	277	565
Illegitimate	10	11	21
Total	<u>298</u>	<u>288</u>	<u>586</u>

Crude live birth rate per 1,000 resident population ..	24.13
Local adjusted live birth rate per 1,000 resident population	20.75
Live birth rate for Monmouthshire per 1,000 resident population	18.94
Adjusted live birth rate for Monmouthshire per 1,000 resident population	19.32
Live birth rate for England and Wales per 1,000 population	18.2
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births ..	3.58%
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births for Monmouthshire	4.16%

For the last 10 years, with the exception of 1962, live births have shown a consistent yearly increase. The 530 births of 1961 have now been exceeded by 56 live births. The year 1962 was the first year for at least five years in which the local adjusted birth rate was less than the adjusted rate for Monmouthshire and for England and Wales. This has been reversed so that the local adjusted live birth rate for the district was greater than that for Monmouthshire and for the country as a whole by 1.43 and 2.55 live births respectively per 1,000 population. The illegitimate live births per cent of total live births have increased by 0.73% when compared with 1962. This figure is lower than the Monmouthshire rate by 0.58%

Stillbirths					Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	5	6	11
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
Total	..	..	..	..	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>11</u>
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 resident population							0.45
Stillbirth rate for Monmouthshire per 1,000 population							0.44
Total live and stillbirths							597
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths							18.43
Stillbirth rate for Monmouthshire per 1,000 total live and stillbirths							23.42
Stillbirth rate for England and Wales per 1,000 total live and stillbirths							17.3

There were 11 stillbirths, one less than 1962 and the least number of stillbirths since 1959 when 17 stillbirths and 491 live births were recorded. Of the 11 stillbirths 10 were hospital deliveries. The stillbirth rate has decreased to 18.43 per 1,000 total live and stillbirths, a decrease of 7.18 when compared with 1962. The stillbirth rate for England and Wales is again more favourable, having decreased by 0.8 to 17.3 per 1,000 live and stillbirths. Although the decrease in the number of stillbirths for Cwmbran is commendable, the rate is still greater than the national rate.

This year was the first year in which stillbirths became registerable by cause, as is seen from the table below:—

Stillbirths by Cause

<i>Cause</i>	<i>Number</i>
Antepartum haemorrhage	1
Breech delivery	1
Congenital malformations	1
Fibroid uterus	1
Hydramnios	1
Maternal anaemia	1
Maceration	1
Prematurity	1
Toxaemia	3
Total	<hr/> 11 <hr/>

You will observe that, with the exception of the three stillbirths in which toxaemia is given as the underlying cause, the cause for each stillbirth is different. Four stillbirths were associated with prematurity and for three the immediate cause of death was anoxia.

INFANT MORTALITY

Deaths of Infants (under 1 year of age)

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	6	5	11
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Total	<hr/> 6 <hr/>	<hr/> 5 <hr/>	<hr/> 11 <hr/>
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births ..			18.77
Infant mortality rate for Monmouthshire per 1,000 live births			25.57
Infant mortality rate for England and Wales per 1,000 live births			21.1
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births			19.47
Legitimate infant deaths for Monmouthshire per 1,000 legitimate live births			25.72
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births			Nil
Illegitimate infant deaths for Monmouthshire per 1,000 illegitimate live births			22.22

Neonatal Mortality (Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age)

				Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	..	..	..	5	3	8
Illegitimate	..	..	..	—	—	—
Total	..	..	..	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>8</u>
Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births					..	13.66
Neonatal mortality rate for Monmouthshire per 1,000 live births		..	..	..	..	17.10
Neonatal mortality rate for England and Wales per 1,000 live births	..	..	..	..	..	14.2

Early Neonatal Mortality (Deaths of infants under 1 week of age)

				Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	..	..	..	4	2	6
Illegitimate	..	..	..	—	—	—
Total	..	..	..	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>
Early neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births						10.24
Early neonatal mortality rate for Monmouthshire per 1,000 live births	..	..	..	..	..	13.24

There were eleven infant deaths, one less than in 1962. For the third consecutive year the number of infant deaths has been reduced. Six deaths were of infants aged less than one week, two were of infants between one week and under four weeks of age and the remaining three deaths were of infants aged four weeks and over. Three infant deaths took place at home and eight in hospital where 335 or 57.2% of the 586 live births occurred. Of the deaths at home, one was early neonatal and due to post maturity, one was neonatal and the result of congenital malformations and the third was due to pneumonia. The following table shows the number of deaths of infants by age and cause:—

Infant Deaths by Age and Cause.

<i>Cause of Death</i>	<i>Number of deaths by age</i>		
	<i>Under 1 week of age</i>	<i>1 week to under 4 weeks of age</i>	<i>4 weeks to under 1 year of age</i>
Cerebral anoxia	1	—	—
Congenital malformations	—	2	1
Hyaline membrane disease	1	—	—
Hypothermia	—	—	1
Prematurity	2	—	—
Pneumonia	—	—	1
Tentorial tear and intra- cranial haemorrhage ..	1	—	—
Post maturity	1	—	—
Total	<u>6</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>

During the year the infant mortality rate for England and Wales decreased by 0.5 to 21.1, that for the Urban District by 7.54 to 18.77 and that for Monmouthshire increased by 0.55 to 25.57 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. The infant mortality rate was less than the Monmouthshire rate by 6.8 per 1,000 live births. The rate has improved considerably and is more in keeping with the rate expected in a community with a satisfactory environment in which infant care and hygiene should be of a high standard, and in which there should be few, if any, deaths from infectious or respiratory diseases.

The neonatal, early neonatal and perinatal mortality rates are favourable. The neonatal mortality rate is less than that for Monmouthshire and England and Wales by 3.44 and 0.54 respectively, the early neonatal rate is less than the Monmouthshire rate by three deaths per 1,000 live births and the perinatal mortality rate is less than that for Monmouthshire by 7.35 stillbirths and deaths in the first week of life per 1,000 live and stillbirths.

The significance of early neonatal deaths in infant mortality is clear when it is appreciated that they account for nearly 50% of the total infant deaths. In 1962 when the infant mortality rate was 26.31 per 1,000 births, these deaths formed 75% of infant deaths.

Perinatal Mortality Rate (Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	28.47
Perinatal mortality rate for Monmouthshire	35.82
Perinatal mortality rate for England and Wales	29.3

The perinatal mortality rate which was first included among the annual statistics for the year 1959 has caused the Council concern. In August an attempt was made to determine whether general practitioners and local Maternity Hospitals were experiencing any special difficulties in the management of expectant mothers. The available statistics for the years 1959—1963 have been tabulated.

Perinatal Mortality 1959-1963

<i>Year</i>	<i>Still-births</i>	<i>Deaths of infants under 1 wk. of age</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Live Births</i>	<i>Local perinatal mortality rate</i>	<i>Perinatal mortality rate for Monmouth-shire</i>	<i>Perinatal mortality rate for England & Wales</i>
1959	17	5	22	474	44.81	46.0	34.2
1960	16	9	25	476	50.81	42.0	32.9
1961	15	12	27	530	49.55	39.9	32.2
1962	12	9	21	456	44.87	38.85	30.8
1963	11	6	17	586	28.47	35.82	29.3

As is seen from this table the decrease in the perinatal mortality rate in the last year has been 16.4 per 1,000 live and stillbirths, in spite of the increase in the total number of births. The perinatal mortality rate is an index of the quality of the maternity services and the use made of these services by expectant mothers. It varies with maternal parity, social class and within regions in the United Kingdom, being less in the south-east than it is in the north-west.

The remarkable decrease in the perinatal mortality rate is difficult to explain. However, this is the first year in which the rate may be considered satisfactory. To help to ensure that it is maintained all expectant mothers are advised to visit their doctors as soon as they suspect a pregnancy.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths	Nil
Maternal mortality rate for Monmouthshire per 1,000 live and stillbirths	Nil
Maternal mortality rate for England and Wales per 1,000 live and stillbirths	0.28

As in the last 12 years, no maternal deaths were attributed to pregnancy, childbirth and abortion.

DEATHS

	Male		Female		Total	
	100		88		188	
Crude death rate per 1,000 resident population	..					7.74
Local adjusted death rate per 1,000 resident population	12.77
Crude death rate for Monmouthshire per 1 000 population	11.99
Adjusted death rate for Monmouthshire per 1,000 population	13.67
Death rate for England and Wales per 1,000 population	12.2

DEATHS BY CAUSE AND SEX AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE

Cause of Death	Sex	Total All Ages	4 wks and under		Age in Years										75 and Over
			4 wks.	1 yr.	1—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—			
Tuberculosis, Respiratory ..	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Meningococcal Infections ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus) ..	M	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	F	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	1	—	
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms ..	M	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	2	2	—	
	F	10	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	1	2	2	—	
Vascular Lesions of Nervous system	M	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	5	6	—	
	F	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	4	5	—	
Coronary Disease, Angina	M	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	4	8	5	—	
	F	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	—	
Hypertension with Heart Disease	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	
Other Heart Disease ..	M	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	4	12	—	
	F	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	15	—	

The Registrar General's statistics for cause of death are more comprehensive than in previous years. This year deaths are subdivided by cause and sex at different periods of life. There were twelve more deaths of males than of females.

The crude and local adjusted death rates were less than those for the last three years. The local adjusted death rate was less than the adjusted rate for the County by 0.9 per 1,000 population but more than that for England and Wales by 0.57 per 1,000 population. The latter difference has been halved since 1962.

More than one half of the deaths were again due to diseases of the heart, blood vessels and vascular lesions of the nervous system. Of these deaths 83, that is 79.4%, were deaths of persons aged 65 years and over. Thirty-one deaths, 22 of males and 9 of females, were attributed to coronary disease. The nine deaths from coronary disease of persons aged less than 65 years were of males.

Deaths due to cancer formed the next largest group with 35 deaths, 9 more than last year. Seventeen of the deaths were of females and 18 of males. More than 54 per cent of cancer deaths were of persons less than 65 years of age, as opposed to deaths due to circulatory diseases where only 20% were within this age group. Five deaths were due to cancer of the lung, all of the deaths being of males. Male cigarette smoking habits possibly account for this difference.

A similar preponderance of male deaths is found amongst the deaths from bronchitis. Seven deaths were of males and two of females. The clean air policy may help a little to reduce both deaths from lung cancer and bronchitis.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

In the first quarter of the year I was informed by general practitioners and by mothers attending infant welfare clinics that a large number of cases of diarrhoea and vomiting were occurring. Discussions with doctors revealed that patients responded well to treatment. Eight cases of Sonne dysentery were notified. In other investigated cases no organisms were isolated and they were diagnosed clinically as "gastric flu." One result of this outbreak was that the Council arranged the door-to-door distribution of pamphlets outlining the rules to be followed to prevent the spread of gastrointestinal infections.

In May there was one case of *Salmonella* paratyphoid B and during August four cases of *Salmonella* typhimurium, phage type 12A. The sources of these organisms which are associated with food poisoning were not traced. The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations 1963 should help to reduce this kind of infection.

Measles is endemic in urban communities, it becomes epidemic every second year. In Cwmbran 900 cases were notified in 1962 when the month of maximum incidence was April and the disease was prevalent in the first and second quarter of the year. This year there were 708 cases, 5 in the first quarter, 21 in the second, 84 in the third and 599 in the last. November was the month of maximum incidence.

During the year the Council arranged for a notice dealing with venereal disease to be displayed in its public toilets. This action was taken after reports of the increasing incidence of venereal disease, particularly amongst younger persons throughout the country, had been considered by the Council.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) DURING 1963

<i>Disease</i>				<i>Cases Notified</i>
Smallpox	..	..	..	—
Erysipelas	..	..	..	1
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	—
Diphtheria	..	..	..	—
Measles	..	..	..	708
Paratyphoid Fever	..	..	..	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	..	..	..	1
Pneumonia	..	..	..	1
Bacillary dysentery	..	..	..	8
Food poisoning	..	..	..	4

NOTIFIED DISEASES BY AGE GROUPS Y E A R S

Diseases	Under 1	1 —	2 —	3 —	4 —	5 — 9	10—14	15—24	25 +	Age unknown
Puerperal pyrexia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Erysipelas ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping cough ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ..	45	75	99	101	114	264	5	1	2	2
Pneumonia ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bacillary dysentery ..	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	—	—	—
Food poisoning ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—
Paratyphoid fever ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

INFECTIOUS DISEASES REPORTED BY SCHOOLS

German measles, Mumps, Chicken pox, Diarrhoea and vomiting were reported by head teachers. Mumps were prevalent in October and November and chicken pox and german measles in September and October. From the accompanying table it will be seen that some schools have not reported any infectious diseases to the local school medical officer.

School	German Measles	Measles	Mumps	Chicken Pox	Diarrhoea & Vomiting
St. Dial's Infant School ..	—	7	—	10	1
Pontnewydd Infant School ..	1	11	7	2	—
Maendy Infant School ..	1	24	—	—	—
Upper Cwmbran Junior and Infant ..	—	8	—	1	1
Roman Catholic Infant School ..	—	—	—	—	—
Oakfield Infant School ..	—	23	—	—	—
Brookfield Infant School ..	—	25	—	2	—
Nursery School ..	—	16	—	2	—
Total ..	2	114	7	17	2

Vaccination and Immunisation

These services are provided by the County Council at infant welfare clinics and by general practitioners.

The number of children receiving immunisation courses and booster injections will be seen in the following table. It should be noted that there is no separate sub-division for tetanus courses only. In the diphtheria tetanus immunisation columns those children receiving diphtheria and tetanus booster injections may have received these injections as part of a primary tetanus course. It is hoped that in future tables this anomaly will not occur.

Immunisation Courses and Boosters by Age

Age	<i>Triple Immunisation</i>		<i>Diphtheria and Tetanus- Immunisation</i>		<i>Diphtheria Immunisation</i>	
	<i>Course</i>	<i>Booster</i>	<i>Course</i>	<i>Booster</i>	<i>Course</i>	<i>Booster</i>
Less than						
1 year ..	178	—	8	—	—	—
1 — ..	205	77	11	3	—	—
2 — ..	23	188	3	5	—	—
3 — ..	6	49	4	3	—	—
4 — ..	2	9	4	9	—	—
5 — 9 ..	5	31	11	15	2	9
10 — 14 ..	—	—	2	—	—	—
Total ..	419	354	43	35	2	9

Parents are encouraged to ensure that their children receive three triple antigen injections at monthly intervals for diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus before the age of six months. A booster triple injection should follow between the ages of 15 and 18 months. Before children enter school a further booster injection for diphtheria and tetanus is advised. The table shows that the number of diphtheria booster injections administered during the year is well below the number required for safety.

Polio vaccination was made available to children and adults under 40 years of age throughout the year. For children the course of three oral doses at monthly intervals generally follows the triple immunisation course. The children will then be more than six months of age.

Smallpox Vaccination

In 1962, 10,862 persons were vaccinated against smallpox in the Urban District. As a result of this and the change in time at which a

child shall be vaccinated against smallpox from six weeks of age to one year of age, very few smallpox vaccinations were carried out in 1963.

SMALLPOX VACCINATION, 1963 BY AGE GROUPS

Age					<i>Number Vaccinated</i>
0 — 3 months	..	..	..	..	16
3 — 6 months	..	..	..	..	5
6 — 9 months	..	..	..	..	1
9 — 12 months	..	..	..	..	—
1 year — ..	..	..	..	..	17
2 — 4 years..	..	..	..	..	2
5 — 14 years	..	..	..	..	2
15 or over ..	..	..	..	..	3
Total	..	..	..	..	46

TUBERCULOSIS (New cases and Mortality) during 1963

		New Cases				Deaths			
		Resp.		Non-Resp.		Resp.		Non-Resp.	
Age Groups		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 5 years	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—14 years	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—24 years	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—44 years	..	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
45—64 years	..	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 years and over	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	..	3	1	—	1	1	—	—	—

Four cases of respiratory tuberculosis and one case of non-respiratory tuberculosis were notified. The usual detailed environmental enquiry was made on receipt of each notification and a copy sent to the Chest Physician and the County Medical Officer. These reports contained details of family contacts which may assist the Chest Physician to make the necessary arrangements for chest x-ray

and B.C.G. vaccination where necessary. The reports sent to the County Medical Officer are referred to the local Health Visitor for periodic follow-up of the cases. There were four inward transfers from other areas, these were followed up as are new cases. One death from tuberculosis was registered during the year. This was of a male over 45 years of age. At the end of the year there were 146 cases on the tuberculosis register:—

		<i>Respiratory</i>	<i>Non-Respiratory</i>
Males	.. ..	68	2
Females	.. ..	71	5

INFANT WELFARE CLINICS

The infant welfare clinics at the town centre and at Ashley House, Pontnewydd, continued to be well attended although the attendance at Ashley House is diminishing. Infant welfare work in the Urban District was supported by the fortnightly visits of a mobile clinic to the Oakfield area of the town and to Henllys Way, near its junction with Greenmeadow Way, the access road to Penywaun. Both Penywaun and Coed Eva will form parts of the Fairwater neighbourhood which by mid-1965 will have 1,500 homes within walking distance of the proposed Fairwater shopping centre.

At Pontnewydd, the Ashley House clinic is to be replaced by a purpose built clinic at the Maendy shopping centre in 1964-65. Maendy is a more accessible site for the majority of Pontnewydd residents by whom the clinic building programme must be considered tardy.

Present evidence indicates that the birth rate in new towns is more than the National average. The County Council's forward planning programme includes a clinic at Oakfield, a developed area, and at the Fairwater shopping centre. By mid-1965 a clinic at this shopping centre will be essential if support is to be given to young married couples, probably many miles from their relatives and life long friends, the usual support for people with young families. At this clinic it is hoped that a health visitor will be available for a period each day to answer young parents' queries.

At the town centre clinic staff changes in the year have indicated that the public prefer a static personnel. With each change there has been a temporary reduction in the number of attendances.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA

Water Supply

Water is supplied to and distributed in the Cwmbran Urban area by the Newport and South Monmouthshire Water Board. Twenty samples of water were taken from the public supplies and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological analysis. These samples were satisfactory. In addition regular sampling of the public supply for bacteriological and chemical analysis was carried out by the Newport and South Monmouthshire Water Board. Twenty-two samples were taken from individual dwellings supplied by shallow wells or springs. Eleven were found to be bacteriologically unsatisfactory. Advice was given to the occupiers of these dwellings about methods of improving supplies and the installation of small chlorination plants.

There was no water shortage either from the public mains or from local supplies to individual and isolated dwellings.

The question of fluoridation of drinking water to Cwmbran was discussed by the Council. The Health Committee of the Monmouthshire County Council has indicated that it is in favour of the fluoridation of drinking water. Cwmbran Council is waiting for the result of the Watford case. I understand that before the end of 1964 the water supplied to both London and Birmingham is likely to be fluoridated to one part per million.

Number of dwelling houses supplied from public mains:

(a) Direct to house	.. .. .	7,149
(b) By means of stand pipes outside house	..	Nil

Number of premises supplied with water from other sources:

(e.g. wells, springs, etc.)		
Dwelling Houses	.. .. .	12
Farms and Agricultural properties	.. ..	22

Drainage and Sewerage

The district is served by the Eastern Valley Joint Sewerage Board. A trunk sewer runs to the Ponthir Treatment Works. The Sewerage Board is considering the duplication of certain sections of the trunk sewer between Cwmbran and Ponthir, together with an extension of the Treatment Works.

No efforts were made to connect to the pipe sewerage system isolated groups of houses served by individual cesspits or discharging

their effluent directly into the Blaen Bran brook. As the new town expands and housing development is extended towards formerly isolated dwellings and communities it becomes essential for all properties to be connected to the main sewerage system. The Queen's Public House, Brickyard Cottages, Siloam Church and the overflow from other private houses in the vicinity discharge directly into the Blaen Bran brook. Waste water drainage and the effluent from a non-functioning septic tank at the Square finds its way to the brook by way of surface water drains.

As new dwellings are built at in-fill sites in established residential areas care and strict supervision is necessary to ensure that foul drainage is not joined to the surface water system of drainage discharging into brooks.

REFUSE COLLECTION

The Council collects house and trade refuse by direct labour, using modern covered vehicles designed for the purpose. The kerbside method of collection is used.

Refuse was tipped at the Ty Coch Clay Pits. In the early months of the year surface fires were a problem even though a tipping attendant was employed to cover each day's collection with large quantities of slag and ashes from Messrs. Richard Thomas and Baldwins Limited, Panteg. With the use of a crawler tractor and the application of the Ministry's tipping precautions, with the exception of screening, no complaints could be made about tipping at the end of the year.

Some nuisance was caused by the dumping of trade waste, most of which was paper, at the tip surface at the week-end. Enclosure of the tip and warning notices have not stopped unauthorised tipping. If the public does not co-operate with the Council one cannot expect high standards to be maintained.

Paper sacks continued to be used for the collection of refuse from 365 houses. These sacks are placed at the kerbside for collection. In future years the paper sack system will be extended.

RODENT CONTROL

The Council employs a full time rodent operator for the purpose of carrying out the duties of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

Dwelling houses, business premises and factories, refuse tips, the river and canal banks, brooks and waste ground are periodically inspected and treated.

All sewers vested in the Council were inspected for rodents during the year. Two treatment campaigns for the eradication of rodents in sewers were undertaken in April and December, when 10% of all inspection chambers were baited with rat poisons. There is no excessive rat infestation of the sewers.

It is the practice of the rodent operator to lay "warfarin" baits—non poisonous to animals other than rodents—in selected areas and known "black spots" irrespective of whether rats are found or notified in these areas. These "test baits" not only indicate the presence of rats but in many instances prevent a minor infestation becoming a major infestation.

There are in the New Town a comparatively large number of new building sites and builders' compounds. Whereas residents of dwellings give immediate notification of the presence of rodents, building contractors and employees seem to accept rats as part of the building scene. Particular attention is therefore paid to these compounds and "warfarin" baits are laid to prevent the possibility of a rapid increase in the rat population.

DISINFESTATION OF DWELLINGS

As a routine measure all vacant Council houses are inspected and fumigated or sprayed with insecticide. Eighty-two Council owned dwellings were treated before being re-let. Two Council owned dwellings and three privately owned dwellings were found to be infested with dead bugs and the dwellings and adjoining dwellings were thoroughly sprayed and fumigated with insecticide. Further inspections showed that the treatment was sufficient.

PREMISES REGISTERED UNDER FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

No. of premises registered to manufacture ice cream	3
No. of premises registered to sell ice cream	50
No. of premises registered for the manufacture and preparation of potted, pickled, pressed or preserved foods	13

9 samples of ice cream were submitted for bacteriological examination during the year.

One sample was provisionally graded as Grade 4, one as Grade 3, two as Grade 2 and the other five Grade I. Both the Grade 4 and Grade 3 samples were manufactured outside the Cwmbran Urban District area and the Public Health department of place of manufacture was informed.

None of the premises registered for the manufacture of ice-cream was used during the year for that purpose. All ice-cream subject to heat treatment is made outside the area by the larger national ice-cream companies and kept until sale in the continuous type counter freezers.

The use of "cold mix" ice-cream made by the addition of water only to a prepared ice-cream powder is increasing. Most of the mobile vans now use this method of manufacture.

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS 1960

Active steps were again taken during the year to improve the standard of hygiene in retail food premises and premises where food is handled or manufactured. It was found necessary to write to the owners and or occupiers of 33 food premises regarding the undermentioned contraventions. One sometimes thinks that too little regard is paid to food hygiene by food handlers and retailers and that stronger action should be taken to ensure that everyone concerned with the sale and handling of food is made more conscious of the dangers of food poisoning. No formal action by way of prosecution was taken by the Council during the year.

Lack of cleanliness and need of redecoration	..	11
Dirty condition of food refrigerators	.. ..	2
Structural repairs	.. .. .	4
Insufficient lighting or ventilation and excessive condensation	.. .. .	10
Insanitary water closet accommodation	.. ..	2
Lack of proper water supply	.. .. .	2
Lack of Hot Water supply	.. .. .	4
Lack of proper sinks	.. .. .	4
Dirty condition of sinks, utensils and machines	..	5
Obstruction of wash hand basin by trade goods		2
Unsound food kept in food refrigerators	.. ..	1
Rat infestation	.. .. .	1
Accumulation of trade refuse	.. .. .	4
Lack of first aid equipment	.. .. .	1
Lack of nail brushes and towels	.. .. .	6
Absence of notices in toilets	.. .. .	3

UNSOOUND FOOD

During the year the following foodstuffs were inspected and found to be unfit for human consumption. The unsound foods were voluntarily surrendered and their disposal at the Council's refuse tip was supervised.

				Pkts./Tins	lbs.	oz.
Tinned and Frozen Meat	..	..		236	628	2
Home Killed Meats	..	..	..	14	39	5
Home Killed Poultry	..	..	..	1	3	3
Tinned and Frozen Fish	..	..	..	208	97	3
Tinned Fruit	..	..	..	165	150	15
Tinned and Frozen Vegetables			..	507	572	13
Tinned Milk	..	..	..	9	7	15
Milk Products	..	..	..	19	6	2
Other Foodstuffs	..	..	..	87	65	8
Total	..	..	..	<u>1,246</u>	<u>1,569</u>	<u>2</u>

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938

The following information relating to the sampling of food in the Cwmbran Urban District has been kindly supplied by the Monmouthshire County Council.

Number of samples submitted to the Public Analyst:—

Milk	..	..	..	..	69
Other Foods..	..	..	..	..	23
Beer	..	..	..	..	1
Ice Cream	..	..	..	..	1

Number of samples submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service of milk from dealers with premises at Cwmbran 101

The Public Analyst certified all samples to be genuine with the exception of 12. Legal prosecutions were instituted in respect of seven of these samples.

SHOP ACTS

Inspections of shop premises under the above Acts are being carried out in the district simultaneously with inspections under the

Food and Hygiene Regulations. Thirteen notices informing occupiers of contraventions of the Shops Acts were served regarding the undermentioned contraventions:—

(a) Provision of seats for female workers	..	2
(b) Absence of display of notices, abstracts or records relating to the employment of young persons	.. .. .	7
(c) Obstruction of sanitary accommodation facilities by the storage of trade goods	..	4

REGISTRATION OF HAIRDRESSERS

All hairdressers and barbers are registered by the Council and generally hairdressing establishments are kept in a satisfactory condition of cleanliness.

The Council has no bye-laws regulating these establishments. I think that the existence of bye-laws would help to bring about a higher standard of hygiene in those few hairdressers not of a high standard.

CLEAN AIR ACT 1956

(i) Domestic Smoke Pollution

There are no Smoke Control Areas in the Urban District. No action has been taken during the year to establish smoke control areas. All new dwellings built since 1955 are equipped with approved type grates capable of burning smokeless fuel. In the developed neighbourhoods of Cwmbran smoke control areas would be comparatively easy and cheap to establish. The Council are doubtful whether supplies of prepared smokeless fuel are sufficiently available and are mindful of the additional financial burden its cost might be to the residents of the district.

(ii) Industrial Smoke Pollution

There are six industrial works in the area with stacks from steam raising boilers. The boilers of four of these works are fired by oil and two by raw coal. None of these works caused any smoke nuisance during the year. There are 11 cold blast cupolas making grey metal for castings and two cold blast cupolas have been constructed for the making of malleable cast iron. A continuous bluish grey emission from these cupolas produces a visible blue grey cloud over parts of the area.

Following a report of the Public Health Inspector to the Council regarding the emission of grit, dust and odour from the cupolas,

fumes from the electric arc furnace and iron filings from metal grinding wheels at the Clomendy Road foundries a complaint was made by the Council to the management of the foundries. Meetings were arranged to discuss the problem of pollution with the management. The emission of iron filings was reduced as a result of the discussions but no progress was made to reduce the emission from the cupolas or electric arc furnace.

Four industrial works are registered under the Alkali Works, Regulation Act. One is an iron and steel rotary furnace and three are ceramic works making glazed drainage pipes, refractory bricks and building bricks. Representations were made to the Alkali Inspectorate by the Council regarding the excessive black smoke produced at the glazed pipe works and the suspected discharge of acid soots from the brickworks.

(iii) Measurement of Atmospheric Pollution (Appendix iii)

The Council maintains two gauges for the monthly measurement of matter deposited from the atmosphere. One gauge is situated in the South-West of the district at Two Locks Road and the other centrally near the new town centre. The daily volumetric measurement of smoke concentration in the air is recorded at the Council Offices, Victoria Street, Cwmbran and the monthly measurement of sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere is provided by a lead peroxide candle exposed at Llantarnam Modern Secondary School, Cwmbran. The results are submitted to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research and comparison made with results obtained from other areas of the country.

Results from the deposit gauges, which indicate primarily the amount of grit and dust in the atmosphere, show that pollution in Two Locks Road is greater than in the Town Centre of Cwmbran. Compared with the results in 1962 pollution at the Town Centre has decreased and pollution at Two Locks Road has increased. The deposit of grit and dust at the Town Centre and Two Locks Road was very much more than that recorded in 1961. In both areas the amount of deposit was very much the same during the summer months and the winter months.

The apparatus for the measurement of sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere at Llantarnam School is part of a scheme suggested by the Monmouthshire County Council to establish a record of the effect on the atmosphere before and after operation of the newly constructed Steel Works at Llanwern. Recordings taken during 1963 showed that there was an increase in the total yearly absorption of sulphur dioxide compared with 1962 and would indicate an increase in sulphur dioxide content in the air at Cwmbran.

The daily volumetric measurement of smoke pollution at the Council Offices, Cwmbran, shows that the concentration of smoke in the atmosphere varied from an average of 10 microgrammes per cubic metre during the month of July to 207 during the month of February. The average concentration during the six winter months was three times that of the six summer months and the three month period ending March 1963, was five times higher than the three month period ending June, 1963. The pattern of pollution is similar to that of 1961 and 1962 and again tends to indicate that domestic smoke is responsible for at least half the total pollution.

MEASUREMENT OF RADIOACTIVITY OF THE ATMOSPHERE

In conjunction with the Monmouthshire County Council's scheme for the measurement of the level of radioactivity, weekly samples of smoke and dust collected by the volumetric apparatus at the Council Offices, Cwmbran, are submitted to Dr. G. V. James, Public Analyst, Newport for examination. The result of examination of these samples varied during the year from 1.9 to 0.1 beta counts per minute per day per 60 cubic feet of air passing through the machine.

Quarterly Comparison of Deposited Matter, Smoke Concentration and Sulphur Dioxide.

	<i>Town Centre Deposit Gauge</i>	<i>Two Locks Road Deposit Gauge</i>	<i>Council Offices Daily Smoke Concentration</i>	<i>Llantrann School Lead Peroxide Candle</i>
	<i>Tons per sq. mile</i>	<i>Tons per sq. mile</i>	<i>microgrammes per cu. metre</i>	<i>Milligrammes per 100 sq. cms.</i>
January—March	40.57	60.59	451	4.19
April—June	60.12	73.03	82	1.16
July—September	45.41	46.34	100	1.17
October—December	59.06	61.58	122	2.37
Average Monthly Deposit ..	17.09	20.13	71.2	.74
Total Yearly Deposit ..	205.16	241.54	754	8.89

HOUSING

In 1963, 208 new dwellings were provided by the Council at the Penywaun site, Cwmbran. Sixty-four were three-bedroomed houses, 96 two-bedroomed houses and 48 were two-bedroomed flats. Fifty-four garages were built with houses and in addition there were 20 garages in smaller groups. One hundred dwellings on this site were made available for the accommodation of workers employed at the Spencer steelworks, Llanwern.

In addition, a large number of dwellings were in an advanced stage of preparation. Work had commenced on the construction of 57 dwellings in crosswall construction by direct labour. There will be two four-bedroomed houses, the first four-bedroomed houses to be built by the Council since the war, together with 49 three-bedroomed houses and 6 two-bedroomed flats. Of these, 28 will be centrally heated by a gas-fired warm air circulation system.

A pair of three-bedroomed houses were replanned in conjunction with the Monmouthshire County Council to provide a family group home for children in care. Although in this type of conversion bedroom accommodation appears to be satisfactory, on the ground floors living conditions may be occasionally cramped.

The opinion of the tenants occupying the fourteen flats at Ty-Box, which have gas-fired warm air space heating, was ascertained after the flats had been occupied for twelve months. It was found that all tenants, with the exception of one, were satisfied with the heating arrangements. The dissatisfied tenant had no specific complaint about the heating but stated that he preferred an older house with a lower rent.

To provide land for building purposes in the Pontnewydd area was difficult. After a public enquiry the Minister's consent was obtained to a compulsory purchase order for approximately six acres of land. This, combined with an adjacent 7 acres acquired from the Development Corporation provided an adequate site for 157 dwellings. By negotiating a contract for the site development with roads and sewers and the construction of 94 dwellings with the same building firm, it was possible to make an early start on constructional work at this site.

Although the Council devotes a considerable amount of time and effort to the house building programme, I think that more thought should be given to internal design, particularly to those refinements which will prevent or diminish home accidents.

As the Council is aware, the number of accidents in the home is greater than those occurring on the road. In the last 10 years there have been approximately 80,000 deaths, including 10,000 children under 15. There is no available method of assessing non-fatal accidents at the present time. Accidents occur most frequently in the kitchen, followed by those on the stairs and in the living room. Even in new building schemes an examination of houses shows that the design could be improved to reduce hazards. We must remember that tired, anxious and harried housewives with young children are not in a position to think of home accidents when they are working. Kitchen design demands constant vigilance, for example it is necessary on both sides of the cooker to have a flat working surface and continuity of one of these surfaces until the sink is reached. In Cwmbran there are houses without this arrangement and with cookers immediately next to doors or draining boards. The opening of a door could cause an accident, as could leaning across the cooker to reach the draining board. More care is being taken with electrical fittings and generally power points are positioned between 2 and 3 feet above ground floor level. A sufficiency of these sockets is essential if a multiplicity of domestic equipment is to be used without hazard. For old people sockets with switches are preferable, feeble hands may be unable to withdraw plugs.

Traditional dangers in building may be found without difficulty. For example, inadequate lighting of stairs, inadequate fixings for fireguards and single steps just outside doors. More care is required with banister design; too often the rail may be impossible to grip and ends before floor level is reached. A horizontal extension of the banister at floor level and on landings will help to reduce accident incidence.

In some homes, fittings, e.g. baths beneath windows, help in the opening of windows or ventilators but may increase the number of fractured legs, arms and backs. In bathrooms, apart from hand-rails, the inseting of the base of the bath panel is functionally more acceptable both for the elderly and for mothers bathing their children.

The application by architects of the accident prevention check list found in "Designing for the Disabled," prepared by Selwyn Goldsmith, M.A. (Cantab), A.R.I.B.A., should help to make home and public life safer. The public must also be made aware of dangers in the home, e.g. the hazards of slippery floors and ragged carpets, the mirror above the fireplace, failure to turn handles of saucepans inwards on cooking stoves, etc.

HOUSING ACCOMMODATION

(a) Local Authority

Number of separate dwellings owned by the Local Authority at 31st December, 1963:—

Temporary	..	..	..	..	..	100
Permanent	..	..	..	..	..	1,993
Number of Local Authority dwellings in course of erection at 31st December, 1963	..	..	..	..	..	43
Number of dwellings for which sanction had been given but had not been commenced at 31st December, 1963	..	..	..	..	..	94

(b) Cwmbran Development Corporation

Under construction 31/12/63:—

Houses:	1 bedroom	..	..	..	..	12
	2	..	..	..	..	40
	3	..	..	..	..	472
	4	..	..	..	..	119
Total						643

Flats:	1 bedroom	..	..	..	..	50
	2	..	..	..	..	46
	3	..	..	..	..	—
						96

Shops	44
-------	----	----	----	----	----	----

Total number of dwellings completed by the Development Corporation up to 31st December, 1963:—

Houses	..	..	..	..	..	2,135
Flats	..	..	..	..	..	345
						2,480

Shops	60
-------	----	----	----	----	----	----

(c) New dwellings completed during the year 1963:—

By Local Authority	..	..	..	..	..	208
By private development	..	..	..	..	..	40
By Development Corporation:						
Houses	..	..	..	..	..	15
Flats	..	..	..	..	..	28
Total						291

HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES ELSEWHERE

(a) Houses Demolished

In Clearance Areas:—

1. Houses unfit for human habitation	Nil
2. Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	Nil
3. Houses on land acquired by Section 43(2) Housing Act, 1957	Nil

Not in Clearance Areas:—

4. As a result of formal or informal procedure under Sections 16 or 17 Housing Act, 1957 ..	Nil
5. Local Authority owned houses, certified unfit by Medical Officer of Health	Nil

Note: At the end of the year the Council were rehousing the occupants of two clearance areas, viz: Nightingale Row, Numbers 1—20 (20 dwellings) and Two Locks Road, Numbers 61—89, odd numbers only (15 dwellings). It is anticipated that the rehousing of the occupants and the demolition of the dwellings will be completed in 1964.

(b) Unfit Houses Closed. Housing Act, 1957

Number of Closing Orders made under Section 16, 17(1) and 35(1)	7
Number of Closing Orders made under Section 17(3) and 26	Nil
Number of Closing Orders made in respect of part of a building under Section 18	Nil

(c) Number of houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied

1. After informal action by Local Authority ..	5
2. After formal notice under Public Health Act, 1936	15
under Housing Act, 1957	2
3. By Local Authority in default of owners ..	Nil
4. Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957	Nil

(d) Unfit houses in temporary use	Nil
(e) Number of closets converted to water closets under Section 47 of the Public Health Act, 1936	12

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Number of Discretionary Grants made during the year	31
Number of Standard Grants	1
Number of Improvement Loans	11

RENT ACT, 1957

Number of applications received for certificates of dis-repair	1
Number of Certificates granted	1
Number of Certificates issued	1
Number of undertakings repair accepted by Council ..	Nil
Number of applications for revocation of Certificates ..	Nil
Number of Certificates revoked	Nil

CARAVAN SITES

There are no licensed caravan sites in the area. A few caravans were used as temporary accommodation by persons employed on the construction of buildings and the laying of water mains. These caravans presented no problem and it was found that they were removed when the construction work was completed.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948—SECTION 47

Removal of persons in need of care and attention

No action was taken under this Section during 1962.

My thanks are due to Officers of the Council and others who have provided me with information for this report.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

HYWEL G. JENKINS,

Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,

Council Offices, Cwmbran.

Telephone: Cwmbran 3325-7

VITAL STATISTICS

MOTHERS AND INFANTS

The following vital statistics relating to mothers and infants should be provided in Reports to local health authorities and authorities exercising delegated health and welfare functions:—

Live Births

Number	..	..	..	..	..	586
Rate per 1,000 population	..	..	..	..	..	24.13

Illegitimate Live Births (per cent of total live births) .. 3.58%

Stillbirths

Number	..	..	..	..	..	11
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	..	..	..	..	..	18.43

Total Live and Still Births 597

Infant Deaths (deaths under one year) 11

Infant Mortality Rates:

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	..	18.77
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	.. .. ..	19.47
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	.. .. ..	Nil

Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births) 13.66

Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births) 10.24

Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still births) .. 28.47

Maternal Mortality (including abortion)

Number of deaths	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	..	..	..	..	..	Nil

FACTORIES ACT, 1937-59

Part I of the Act

1. INSPECTIONS for the purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the Public Health Inspector)

PREMISES

- (i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority ..
- (ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority
- (iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises).

	<i>Number on Register</i>	<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Written Notices</i>	<i>Occupiers Prosecuted</i>
		(3)	(4)	(5)
	18	51	Nil	Nil
	36	25	2	Nil
	4	8	Nil	Nil

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

PARTICULARS						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>	<i>Referred to H.M. Inspector</i>	<i>Referred by H.M. Inspector</i>	<i>Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted</i>
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	2	2	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)						
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	2	2	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out-work)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	2	2	—	—	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT OUTWORK

SECTIONS 110 and 111

NATURE OF WORK	No. of out- workers in August, list required by Section 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prose- cutions for failure to Supply lists	No. of in- stances of work in un- wholesome premises	Section 111 notices served	Prosecutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Soft Toy making ..	3	—	—	—	—	—
Curtains and furniture hangings ..	—	—	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX III

MEASUREMENT OF DEPOSITED MATTER

Expressed as tons per sq. mile per month

Town Centre Gauge		<i>Rain- water ins.</i>	<i>Un- dissolved Solids</i>	<i>Dissolved Solids</i>	<i>Total Solids</i>
January	..	0.59	1.73	3.07	4.80
February	..	1.74	6.40	7.00	13.40
March ..	..	5.28	13.44	8.47	22.37
April ..	..	4.57	9.00	7.07	16.07
May ..	..	2.09	13.57	8.80	22.37
June ..	..	5.16	14.74	9.94	21.68
July ..	..	2.56	6.80	2.00	8.80
August	..	4.18	11.77	8.00	19.77
September	..	2.52	10.44	6.40	16.84
October	..	3.07	14.01	3.03	17.04
November	..	10.72	13.14	16.01	29.15
December	..	1.77	7.50	5.37	12.87

Two Locks Road Gauge

January	..	0.99	2.94	3.60	6.54
February	..	1.73	11.32	6.58	17.90
March ..	..	4.89	22.54	13.61	36.15
April ..	..	4.53	15.84	6.87	22.71
May ..	..	2.17	16.23	9.75	25.98
June ..	..	4.89	17.96	6.38	24.34
July ..	..	2.64	8.51	1.44	9.95
August	..	4.05	13.94	8.57	22.51
September	..	2.36	9.00	4.88	13.88
October	..	3.43	7.17	6.51	13.68
November	..	7.68	11.68	19.96	31.64
December	..	1.77	11.84	4.42	16.26

Appendix iii continued

MEASUREMENT OF SULPHUR DIOXIDE

Lead peroxide candle at Llantarnam School

Expressed as milligrammes of SO₂ per day by 100 sq. cms. of Batch
"A" PBO₂.

January	..	..	..	..	1.49
February	..	..	..	..	1.77
March	..	..	..	..	0.93
April ..	..	..	..	..	0.59
May ..	..	..	..	..	0.35
June ..	..	..	..	..	0.22
July ..	..	..	..	..	0.35
August	..	..	..	..	0.23
September	..	..	..	..	0.59
October	..	..	..	..	—
November	..	..	..	..	0.81
December	..	..	..	..	0.86

MEASUREMENT OF DAILY SMOKE CONCENTRATION

Volumetric apparatus at Council Offices, Victoria Street Cwmbran

Expressed as microgrammes per cubic metre.

			<i>Highest Value</i>	<i>Lowest Value</i>	<i>Average Value</i>
January	..	..	512	44	178
February	..	..	408	64	207
March ..	..	..	196	0	66
April ..	..	..	120	12	47.53
May ..	..	..	44	0	22
June ..	..	..	44	0	13
July ..	..	..	24	0	10.6
August	..	..	84	4	29.85
September	..	..	172	0	60.4
October	..	..	94	8	29.8
November	..	..	200	0	51.3
December	..	..	228	32	41.2

